VOL. LXXI. PART VII.

Transactions *of* The Chartered Surveyors' Institution

SESSION 1938-1939.

AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Chartered Surveyors' Institution on Monday, 8th May, 1939.

Sir CHARLES BRESSEY, C.B. (President), in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were received by the PRESIDENT prior to the meeting and signed the Register:—

Professional Associates :

BUTT, JACK EDWARD
CORSER, JOHN BIDLAKE
ETHERIDGE, ARNOLD LEWIS
MENSE, REGINALD CHARLES
OWENS, ALBERT CHANNING
PEACHEY, DONALD MITCHELL
STRANG, JAMES HARVIE

Colonial Fellow :

WOOD, WILLIAM ROBERT

A DISCUSSION took place on Mr. W. R. HORNBY STEER'S paper entitled

RIGHTS OF WAY.

The PRESIDENT said that the subject of rights of way was one of those delightfully provocative and sensational topics which always roused animosity and excitement in country areas; it corresponded, he thought, to the quarrelsome subject of party-walls in town areas. One read descriptions in the local papers of riotous meetings, when the chairman of the district council led forth the members and they tore down fences, and then subsequently the case came into court and brought fortune and renown to the barristers, solicitors and surveyors engaged in it. Mr. Steer had been in the thick of a fight which had left its mark, they were told, on English jurisprudence; he had been able to establish one of those cases upon which some of the younger members of the Institution would one day be examined. Mr. Steer was a recognised expert on the subject of rights of way, and the Institution was fortunate in having him to read a paper before it on that subject.

Major NELSON ROOKE (Member of Council), in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hornby Steer, said the members of the Institution were very fortunate in having a learned author of the standing of Mr. Steer to give them the benefit of his experience and knowledge on the subject of rights of way, which was a very important question to those members who dealt with country estates. It was almost impossible from his paper to accuse Mr. Steer of any bias, but, on very flimsy grounds and simply to be controversial, he would assume that Mr. Steer was on the side of the public. His only excuse for such an assumption was the following statement in the paper: "It is therefore essential that district councils should "now take all appropriate steps to preserve public rights of way "while the necessary evidence is readily available." He himself, therefore, would take the side of the landlord, and he claimed that Acts such as the Rights of Way Act and Bills such as the Access to Mountains Bill were likely to infringe the rights of the landowner and also would not necessarily be in the public interest.

It was, he believed, a dictum that "Once a highway, always "a highway." If that were so, the situation arose of a right of way, footpath, bridle path, drift-way or carriage-way becoming by prescription, after twenty years of uninterrupted user by the public, a public right of way, and it would not make any difference if at some subsequent time, perhaps many years later, that right

of way dropped out of use for a very long period, possibly a hundred years. Legally it was still a highway. The owner could not say " For a long term of years it has not been used, therefore " it is no longer a public right of way and reverts to me without " any infringements of my rights." It seemed to him that that position was unfair and inequitable, although legal. If by prescription a right of way could be gained for the public, conversely lack of user by the public, for any reason or for no reason at all, for a similar length of time, should enable a footpath or other highway to revert to the owner unrestrictedly.

He knew of many owners who hesitated to take such steps as Mr. Steer had said they should take, such as depositing maps of their estates with the local authority, indicating which footpaths were public rights of way and which were private paths. In the case of a large estate of 10 or 30,000 acres there was often a network of so-called footpaths, a great many of them not being public footpaths and many of them being simply labourers' tracks or even cattle tracks, which appeared to the general public to be footpaths. A great many footpaths marked on Ordnance plans were tracks now out of use or used only for private purposes. A landowner hesitated to prepare a plan and a schedule to submit to the local authority, marking on it what he considered to be his private rights of way and what he considered to be public rights of way, because he felt that it would at once open the question, particularly in the case of some rather socialistically inclined councils, as to whether he was not trying to get something that did not belong to him or trying to rob the public of something which belonged to them. It was an invidious position, and the onus of proof, he took it, was on the landowner, so that landowners hesitated in some cases to embark on that procedure.

If the landowner did attempt to interpret the Act and to protect his interests, what was the first thing he had to do? He had to put up notice-boards, and it appeared that he might have to put up seven different kinds of notice-boards to protect his property satisfactorily. First of all, there were " Public footpath," " Public " bridle path " and " Public carriage-way." Then came a variation—" Private track, not open to the public." There was still another variation—" Private footpath. Permission given for public " use, but such permission may be withdrawn at owner's dis- " cretion." Similar wording applied to bridle paths and to carriage-ways would complete the list. Not less than two notices would be necessary for every footpath—one at each end—and possibly a great many more, because footpaths intersected one another, and there were all kinds of places, such as bridges over rivers and railways, on which notices had to be placed. Such notices were not only expensive but unsightly in a beautiful countryside.

In reading Mr. Douglas Read's book *Insanity Fair* he had been much struck by the author's description of his efforts to cycle out of London into the countryside for peace and quiet. At every turn he came up against some such notice as "These Woods are "Strictly Private" or "Trespassers will be Prosecuted," and, of course, one sympathised with him. In his next book *Disgrace Abounding* he went still further and perhaps carried his point a little beyond conviction; he almost contradicted himself when he said that he very much wanted to give this book the title *Picnic Papers*. The implication of that answered the author's criticism of the countryside; there could be too many picnics, too many invasions of the countryside, too much access to mountains and too many so-called rights of way. He appreciated, however, the legal side of the matter and how important it was to interpret carefully the Acts as they were passed and the law as it stood at present. It was with the greatest interest that the members, whatever their personal feelings might be, had listened to a paper on the subject of rights of way by such an authority as Mr. Steer.

Alternative methods of deciding whether a footpath was a private footpath or a public right of way— a highway—were given in the paper. He would like to ask Mr. Steer whether there was not a shorter and simpler method, namely, arbitration by some such person as Sir Lawrence Chubb. It seemed to him that that would save expense and be much more satisfactory to all concerned.

Living in an age of Acts and facts, though hills may still be in Bills, one must be practical, and it was necessary to interpret the legislation which was showered upon the country in the best possible way, not only in the interests of those people whom the members of the Institution served in the country or elsewhere, but in the interests of the public also.

Mr. W. T. Creswell, K.C. (Associate), in seconding the vote of thanks, said he did not know that he could usefully add anything on the legal side of the subject. He submitted that Mr. Steer had succeeded in doing what he set out to do, namely, to deal with private and public rights of way and both case law and statute law. He recalled the fact that surveyors had to pass an examination in easements; he well remembered taking that examination himself, and that, when he had passed it, he felt that he knew something about the law of easements. He had not the least doubt that all of them, after passing the examination, thought that they had a good knowledge of the various legal subjects which were contained in their examination syllabus, and no doubt they had at the time when they sat for their examinations, but he would like to point out how necessary it was for surveyors

to keep up to date not only in statute law but also in case law. He found that chartered surveyors, especially those giving expert evidence, were inclined to find some law report and say "That "case will do ; it fits my case," and go no further, quite regardless of the fact that the case may since have been overruled.

A private right of way is an easement, and it is an abridgement of the rights of the owner of the land over which it passed. The right of way need not of necessity be physically contiguous to the dominant tenement (see *Todrick* v. *The National Omnibus Company* (1934), Ch. 561.) A private right, of course, is an easement. There could be no easement by prescription unless it was capable of interruption, and an interruption under the Prescription Act, 1832, must be submitted to for one year by the servient owner ; hence it follows that the period of twenty years' enjoyment under the Act really resolves itself into nineteen years and a day.

Once a right of way came into existence the dominant owner could not diverge from it unless obstructed ; nor could he use it to get to some portion beyond or between which was not part of the right of way. It had also been held that he had no right to go on to the right of way except by the ordinary and customary or well-known means of access to it.

There was a point which was always present in his mind with regard to rights of way, *i.e.*, who was responsible for the repair of them? There was no doubt that in law, generally speaking, there was no obligation on the servient owner to repair a right of way. The dominant owner, of course, had a perfect right to go on it and execute any repairs he wished, and he could execute such repairs to the extent he desired and do them well even if those repairs would entail some additional cost in the future to the servient owner. Similarly the servient owner can do such acts on his land as will make the work of repair more expensive. The members would appreciate, of course, that a public right of way is not an easement ; it does not depend at all upon the existence of a tenement as does a private right of way.

Another interesting point which he might mention was that a private right of way and a highway might, as it were, co-exist, that is to say, if eventually the private right of way became a highway it did not remove the private right of way. In fact, if for any reason that highway is extinguished or diverted, as sometimes highways were, then it reverted to a private right of way. In other words, the private right of way always existed even when the highway became (as most highways did, though not all) repairable by the inhabitants at large.

He would point out that the Prescription Act of 1832 did not apply to public rights of way. It was true that the Rights of Way Act of 1932 followed very much on its lines, but, with all due

respect to Major Nelson Rooke, he would say that landowners were safeguarded under the Act of 1932 generally. The main point of that Act, he thought, was that it brought public rights of way into line with and on all fours with private rights of way as regards the provisions in respect of prescription, and moreover, as Mr. Steer had said, it simplified the rules and evidence by which public rights of way may be established.

With regard to the question of trespass, speaking generally and purely from the legal point of view, it was necessary to prove actual damage in a case of trespass ; damages could be recovered if it was shown that there had in fact been trespass.

He thought that Mr. Steer's paper would be very useful for purposes of future reference, and he was sure that the discussion on it would be a valuable addition to it in the *Journal.*

Mr. M. S. Paine (Probationer) said that as recently as Easter he had had the great pleasure of motoring along the road that led to South Molton. It was a most beautiful part of the country, but he did not recommend that road as an alternative to the main Exeter highway unless one had a strong engine in front of one and very powerful brakes beneath one. No doubt Mr. Steer knew the rights of way in that district extremely well, but as he himself did not know the district very well he would pass to a part of the country which was nearer London, namely, the county of Sussex.

In Sussex the surface of many of the grass tracks on the Downs was being destroyed owing to the activities of the great number of riding schools which had sprung up, and the Eastbourne Corporation had the matter under consideration. Since the right of the public over a highway was to pass and repass from one place to another, and since, generally speaking, the riders of horses on the Downs were not passing from one place to another but were merely riding on a track to some point which was quite indefinite, the exact point depending on a variety of factors, and the main reason for riding on the tracks was to obtain exercise, it seemed to him that it might be possible to establish the proposition that the riders were exceeding their rights. The only alternative he could see to their going to some indefinite point was that they were travelling in a circular direction, and in that case again they would not be moving from place to place. He would like to have Mr. Steer's opinion on that point, as he was connected with a local body which was very much interested in the matter.

It seemed to him that the maxim " Once a highway, always a " highway " could not be said to be of universal application in this country, because he understood that the parts of the old Roman

roads which were enclosed by Saxon and subsequent landlords in their estates, presumably because they provided a ready-made drive to their mansions, were no longer usable by the public at large. He was sure it would be agreed that in many cases the Roman roads would to-day form very valuable additions to the highway system of this country if they could be restored to their original directness.

With regard to the case of *The Duke of Wellington* v. *Basingstoke Rural District Council*, Mr. Steer, no doubt due to his modesty, had not stated in his paper what was the decision in that case, and as he had not seen it in the press at the time, he would be very glad if Mr. Steer would state the actual decision in his reply to the discussion.

General Clifton Brown (Visitor) (Central Land Owners' Association) said that landowners realised very acutely the difficulties involved in the question of rights of way. Not only on the Downs but in all parts of the country near the big towns the question was becoming a very difficult one to settle, and he was sure his Association would read Mr. Steer's paper with interest and appreciate it as much as he did himself.

With regard to riding on the Downs, he was one of those who often went hunting on the Downs, and he could see the difficulty in that connection. Under the Rights of Way Act, 1932, he had deposited with the county council a map of his property, and he had had to refer to it quite recently, because the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society wanted to claim many more rights of way through his estate than he had marked on his map. The system of depositing such a map with the council was a great help in resisting those claims. He understood Mr. Steer to say that notices should be put up also, but notices put up on every little bypath on a big estate were very disfiguring to the countryside, and he hoped that if one registered a plan with the district council one could avoid putting up notices.

He had always allowed children going to the village school from one part of his estate to use a footpath which made the distance shorter for them; consequently it had been claimed recently by the parish council as a public right of way. No district council or parish council had ever repaired it and there were gates across it. Surely in such a case, if the landowner repaired the path and only gave the village school children the right to use it, he had a good case against anyone who wanted to make it a right of way. He would like to have Mr. Steer's opinion on that point.

Landowners knew how much they were indebted to their land agents for assisting them, and he hoped that they would continue to attend each other's discussions.

Mr. W. M. HOUSTON (Professional Associate) said he would like to ask Mr. Steer, in the case of a public carriage-way having been awarded under an Enclosure Act and its being taken to by pedestrians but not by vehicles, to what extent he thought the owner of the soil could rebut the existence of a highway for vehicles after a period of years, whilst admitting it for pedestrians.

Mr. ROBERT COBB (Fellow) said that Mr. Steer referred in his paper to the duty of district councils to protect public rights of way "apart from any liability to repair," but he did not deal in any way with repair, and Mr. Creswell had said that he knew an owner could repair any public footpath as and when he wished. He would like to ask how far an owner or a local authority was liable to repair, say, a stile or a bridge over a long stretch of marshes or ditches, which was of no interest whatever to the owner. He had in mind a long right of way over marsh land, which the owner did not want to use. A bridge over the ditches had broken down and the owner declined to repair it, and he would like to ask Mr. Steer whether the parish council was bound to repair it.

Another question that he wished to ask was whether there was any statutory limit to the width of a footpath, and further, if the footpath was limited in width, was anyone responsible for keeping the public within that width, either by putting up fences on both sides of the path or in some other way, and, if so, was that the council's liability or an owner's liability?

Finally, he would like to ask Mr. Steer whether there was any statutory right for footpaths over a sea wall adjoining the estuary of a tidal river.

Mr. R. G. NEWTON (Visitor) said that Mr. Steer stated in his paper, in the section dealing with the duties of district councils, "Section 26 of the 1894 Act places on every district council the "duty to . . . take proper proceedings WHEN A PARISH COUNCIL "HAS MADE REPRESENTATIONS concerning an unlawful obstruction "to such a public right of way or to an unlawful encroachment "of such roadside waste. . . . If a district council fail or refuse "to take any proceedings IN CONSEQUENCE OF A REPRESENTATION "BY A PARISH COUNCIL, that parish council may petition the "county council and the county council may resolve that these "powers and duties of the district council shall be transferred "to the county council." In cases where a parish council repeatedly report to a rural district council that all the public footpaths are clear and unobstructed, when, as a matter of fact, such statement is absolutely untrue and has been proved to the highway authorities to be incorrect, he would like to know what was the position of the rural district council in such circumstances

and what steps could be taken. Was it essential that the parish council should make the representations, and what was the position if it refused to do so?

Mr. JULIUS RING (Colonial Fellow) said he wished to ask Mr. Steer four questions.

When a footpath was claimed across a field and there was not the slightest trace in the grass of any footpath, one could only say that the path went from a certain point on one side of the field to a certain point on the other side. If it was a right of way, what would be the width to be taken as the width of the footpath?

Where there was a footpath for pedestrians, might dogs be taken across it on a leash?

In the case of an owner of land putting obstructions across a footpath and someone taking those down, and then the owner putting them up again and their being taken down again, and so on, there being no correspondence or words about it but it being simply a matter of action, could the owner use the fact that he had put the obstructions back time after time as a proof that he had properly exercised his right to stop the use of the footpath?

Supposing there were two fields owned by A and B, and A's field abutted on a public way and he had consented to his neighbours passing from that right of way over his field as far as B's field so that they could pass over B's field to a wood, could a right of way be established across B's field when the people had passed over A's field only by permission?

Mr. HUMPHREY RYDE (Hon. Secretary) said he wished to support the vote of thanks and to congratulate Mr. Steer on his paper.

In answer to a question he had asked before the meeting, Mr. Steer had told him that public footpaths, bridle paths and even roadways across an agricultural estate could be closed by a landowner in the event of foot-and-mouth disease occurring within fifteen miles. The opinion generally in his own village was that a landowner was not entitled to adopt that course, and he was therefore very glad to have authoritative support for what he had always believed, *i.e.*, that the landowner was quite within his rights in doing so.

The PRESIDENT said it struck a Londoner as being very curious that he was always being invited to go " back to the land," but as soon as he tried to do so he found landowners standing in the way and explaining how undesirable it was that he should go along the paths, how desirable it was that footpaths should be closed, how unreasonable it was that he should take a dog with him on his walks, and so forth. The policy of landowners was difficult for a

townsman to understand. He was not sure to which side Mr. Steer inclined ; on the whole he seemed to be impartial.

The vote of thanks was accorded with acclamation.

Mr. W. R. Hornby Steer, in reply, expressed his sincere appreciation of the kindly welcome he had received.

As a practising barrister who had from time to time appeared as counsel in cases relating to rights of way he had been most interested in the discussion on the paper. With regard to Mr. Ryde's remarks relating to foot-and-mouth disease, it would be more correct to say that, in pursuance of an Order of the Minister of Agriculture, an inspector may prohibit the entry of any unauthorised person into any field or other place in an area declared by Order of the Minister to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, notwithstanding the existence of any footpath or right of way. A person owning or having charge of any animals in such an infected area may affix at the entrance to the inclosure in which the animals are a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without permission.

With regard to Mr. Ring's question about a footpath which was an alleged public right of way, but of which there was no visible trace, it was quite possible for a public right of way to exist although all trace of it had in fact been lost. The determination of the width of the path would be a question of fact having regard to the circumstances of the case ; generally speaking the presumption would be that the path was sufficiently wide to allow pedestrians to pass one another.

As to the right of a pedestrian to take his dog along a public footpath, generally speaking he was entitled to take his dog as long as it remained on the footpath.

Mr. Ring's third question had reference to a landowner who repeatedly placed obstructions across a footpath. That was the strongest possible evidence that that landowner had never had any intention of dedicating any public right of way over that footpath, but, of course, the mere fact that he placed an obstruction there did not alter the status of the way as it existed before he placed the obstruction on the site.

As to whether a public footpath could be established when one end merely led to private property, generally speaking a public footpath must lead from one public highway to another public highway. There were cases in which it had been held by the Courts that a public footpath might lead, for instance, to the seashore or to some beauty spot. In the case submitted by Mr. Ring he was of opinion that a dedication could not be presumed over the land

of B if the only access was over the land of A over which the public had no right of way.

With regard to Mr. Newton's question as to the position that arose when a parish council refused to take action to protect public rights of way in their parishes, the duty of protecting public rights of way was primarily that of rural district councils and, of course, in urban districts it was the duty of the urban authorities. The power of parish councils to which Mr. Newton had referred was merely an additional power which parish councils could exercise in those cases in which the district council had failed to take any necessary action. Even when the parish council has refused to make any representation concerning an obstruction to a public right of way, it was nevertheless the duty of the rural district council to protect all public rights of way in their district and to prevent as far as possible the stopping or obstruction of any such way where the stoppage or obstruction thereof would in their opinion be prejudicial to the interests of their district. The rural district council may, for the purpose of discharging the aforesaid duty, institute or defend any legal proceedings, and generally take such steps as they deem expedient, and they may do so even if the parish council has refused to make any representation concerning the obstruction.

In reply to Mr. Cobb he would say that parish councils were not bound to repair footpaths, but power was given to them under the Local Government Act of 1894 to spend a limited amount of money on the repair of public footpaths within their parishes. The county councils also had power to do such repairs. In this, perhaps, he was on somewhat debateable legal ground ; the better opinion was that county councils had a duty to repair public footpaths in their counties, but all county councils did not accept that point of view, and in many cases it was very appropriate for parish councils to exercise their powers under the Local Government Act of 1894 for the execution of small repairs, such as the mending of a stile on a footpath in the parish.

As to whether there was a statutory width for a footpath, in the Highway Acts there was a statutory width for a footpath that was alongside a road, but there was no statutory width for footpaths other than those running alongside roads. There was no obligation to fence, except in certain cases, when there was a danger to the public using a highway ; generally speaking, there was no obligation on either the landowner or the local authority to fence a public footpath.

With regard to Mr. Cobb's last question, footpaths on sea walls were in the same position as other footpaths in the country, in that they might or might not be public ; it depended entirely on the facts of the particular case. There were many paths which had been at one time coastguard paths and which were frequently

regarded and used as public footpaths but were in fact not public footpaths in the legal sense of the term.

In reply to Mr. Houston's question, he would say that, so long as the inclosure award was in operation, that award had the sanction and force of an Act of Parliament; a road laid out as a public carriage-way in an inclosure award could be used as a public carriage-way for vehicles to-day, even though for a period of years it had been used by pedestrians only and not by vehicles.

General Clifton Brown he knew as a prominent member of the Central Land Owners' Association, who had recently taken active and helpful steps to assist the passage of the Access to Mountains Bill.

With reference to the steps which a landowner could take by placing notices on his land or depositing maps with the local authorities in order to prevent an illegal encroachment on his private rights by the public, he stated in his paper: "It is "important, therefore, that owners and those responsible for "protecting the interests of owners should now take such action, "by the maintenance of notices or otherwise, as may in the "particular circumstances be appropriate." It was only suggested that they should take such action, by the maintenance of notices or otherwise, as might in the particular circumstances be appropriate; there was no obligation on any landowner under the Act to take any steps, but he had the opportunity of taking those steps and obtaining the benefits which would accrue therefrom. It might well be that in certain circumstances the best thing to do would be to put up a notice, whereas in other circumstances the best thing would be to deposit maps, as General Clifton Brown had done. He thought it was quite clear from the terms of the Rights of Way Act, 1932, that when the provisions of that Act in relation to the deposit of maps had been complied with, the owner was protected within the terms of the Act although he might not have taken the alternative course of placing notices.

With regard to the instance cited by General Clifton Brown of a path over which he allowed children to pass on their way to school, it would appear from the facts submitted that there was no user of the path by the public at large as of right and that the permitted user by the school children was not of itself sufficient to give rise to a presumption of a dedication of the path to the public use.

With regard to Mr. Paine's question as to whether riders on the Downs might be exceeding their rights in that they were not going from one point to another point, if an attempt was being made to establish a disputed right of way by evidence of public user it would be extremely difficult to establish that right if the only evidence of public user was that people went along it for the

purpose of pleasure. The most satisfactory kind of evidence to establish public user from which a right could be presumed was public user by people going definitely from one centre of habitation to another. As to whether the riders on the Downs were acting in excess of their rights, assuming that there was a public bridle way, it would be difficult to establish that a person was exceeding his rights merely because he was proceeding for purposes of pleasure along a section of a public way along which he would be entitled to proceed if he was going from place to place. There were cases in which it had been held that people were not entitled to use the public way for an unlawful purpose. For instance, in one case it had been held that a man was not entitled to use a public highway for interfering with a shoot taking place on neighbouring land.

With regard to Roman roads, they were in exactly the same position as other roads, but the claim of the public might be strengthened by evidence of the physical existence of an ancient track.

As to the result of the case of *The Duke of Wellington* v. *The Basingstoke Rural District Council,* that case had not been reported in any of the reports that were usually accessible. There was a note on it in the Journal of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Peservation Society for July, 1938, and the decision was there referred to in the following words: "The "Judge found that acts of interruption, with the authority of the "owner, took place in 1885, 1904, 1905 and during 1922 to 1925, "and was satisfied affirmatively that there had not been uninter- "rupted user of the way by the public for as long a period as "twenty years at any time. The Judge further found affirmatively "that, apart from the admitted footpath, there had never been "an intention by the owner to dedicate any right over the road "to the public, and therefore held that there neither was nor "could be deemed to be a right of way as alleged by the "defendants."

He thought that Mr. Creswell must have convinced everyone present that he knew as much about the subject of rights of way as he did about party-walls. Perhaps it would be sufficient if he said that he concurred with Mr. Creswell's learned observations and expressed his own appreciation of Mr. Creswell's presence at the meeting, which he regarded as a great compliment. He thanked Major Nelson Rooke and Mr. Creswell for the kindly terms in which they had proposed and seconded the vote of thanks.

Major Nelson Rooke had drawn attention with great clarity to one very important distinction between private rights of way and public rights of way, *i.e.*, that private rights of way arising by prescription could be abandoned by non-user, but that in the

case of a public highway that was not so, because, by reason of the legal maxim to which Major Nelson Rooke had referred, "Once "a highway, always a highway," the status of the path remained the same. That was a principle of common law which had been established over a century ago.

He thought the answer to Major Nelson Rooke's difficulty was that, in cases of paths which were public many years ago and which were no longer needed, the most convenient course was to go to Quarter Sessions and get an order for diverting them or, probably, in such a case as Major Nelson Rooke had in mind, an order for stopping the public footpath altogether.

With regard to Major Nelson Rooke's reference to the number of notices that might have to be put up on a large estate, there was no duty under the Rights of Way Act, 1932, imposed on a landowner to put up any such notices. It was merely an option which he was entitled to exercise and which might be to his advantage ; he could use it in such circumstances as to him or his agent might seem appropriate.

With regard to Major Nelson Rooke's suggestion that friendly arbitration was a satisfactory method of settling disputes as to whether a footpath was private or public, if the parties were unable to settle the matter amicably (as the great majority of such matters were settled) and felt that there was such a genuine difference of opinion between the landowner on the one hand and the local authority on the other, that it was impossible for them to come to any friendly settlement and that they would like the question decided by some responsible tribunal, but did not wish to incur the inconvenience and expense of going to court, a satisfactory course to adopt was to refer the matter to arbitration. Mr. Williams, the Assistant Secretary of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, who was present at the meeting, would agree that his Society was always ready to lend its assistance to parties in the settling of a dispute of such a character in the manner suggested by Major Nelson Rooke when both parties desired it. For instance, Sir Lawrence Chubb and Sir Philip Buckland, who had held high judicial office in the Empire, had from time to time given their services, under the auspices of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, in order that disputes of the kind in question might be decided by arbitration to the great advantage and convenience of all concerned.

It had given him great pleasure to listen to the discussion that evening, in which he had been most interested, and he wished to express his appreciation of the very great honour of addressing a meeting presided over by Sir Charles Bressey.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 5th June, 1939.

The Report of the Scrutineers of the Ballot for the Election of the Council was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following were duly elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Fellows.

C. H. BAILEY
SIR WILLIAM BAIRD
C. CHART
W. H. CHRISTY CLAY, O.B.E.
H. F. COBB, C.B.E.
COLONEL H. C. COLE, C.B.E.
J. D. DREW
W. H. EVE
W. C. FARNSWORTH
C. H. FOX, O.B.E.
H. FRANKS
G. GARDNER
E. B. GILLETT
A. G. HARFIELD
J. HERBERT HALL
OSWALD HEALING
S. A. KELLY
H. J. KING
CUTHBERT LAKE
L. LANHAM, O.B.E.
H. W. LANGDON
G. A. LANSDOWN
J. A. McAULEY
A. W. MERRY
J. C. PINKERTON
H. I. RICHMOND
W. M. ROBERTSON
N. ROOKE
A. L. SCOTT
JOHN SCOTT
H. E. SHERWIN
H. A. STEWARD
A. L. THOMAS, M.B.E.
G. L. VIGERS
W. L. WADE DALTON

Professional Associates.

J. A. ARNOLD-FORSTER
S. C. R. DALE
H. B. EVE
H. R. HINGE

Associates.

COLONEL THE RT. HONBLE. SIR GEORGE L. COURTHOPE, BT., M.C,. M.P.
SIR HARRY COURTHOPE-MUNROE, K.C.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of the Institution and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1938 were read.

It was Resolved—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the *Transactions*."

It was Resolved—"That the thanks of the Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of the Institution."

It was Resolved—"That the thanks of the Institution be given to Messrs. A. Strachan Bennion and E. J. Poulton for the efficient performance of their duties as Honorary Auditors; and to Messrs. Frank Brown, C. S. Burkett-Smith, H. G. Buss, E. R. Canham, O.B.E., J. L. Fear, S. L. T. Green, A. R. C. Hall, A. G. Keen, C. H. King, E. A. Malby, M.B.E., H. G. May, A. H. Post, W. E. Reeve, W. D. Smith, B. J. Turner, F. L. Wainwright, T. C. West, and J. C. Wilford for their services as Scrutineers."

It was Resolved—"That Mr. A. Strachan Bennion (Fellow) and Mr. Hugh Brackett (Professional Associate) be appointed as Honorary Auditors for the coming year."

The Chairman presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Preliminary and Professional Examinations, 1939:—

THE "PENFOLD" SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage (over 75% of the maximum) in Parts I. and II. of the Intermediate Examination to Russell Arthur Earthrowl.

THE "HYMAN MARKS" PRIZE

for the highest percentage of marks in Part I. of the Intermediate Examination to Edward Roberts.

THE "SPECIAL" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £10 10s.

to ALLEN FRANCIS KING for the highest percentage of marks in Part II. of the Intermediate Examination.

THE "PENFOLD" GOLD MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75% of the maximum) in the Final Examination to ROBERT MARSHALL HAMILTON.

Mr. HAMILTON was also the winner of—

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £500,

awarded to the Candidate who obtains the highest percentage of marks in the Final Examination ;

THE "JOHN GILCHRIST" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £105,

awarded to the Candidate who obtained the highest percentage of marks in the Scottish Final Examination ;

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £500,

awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination who is found to have obtained the second highest percentage of marks in the Intermediate and Final Examinations combined ;

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £200,

for the best work in the subject of "Agriculture"; he obtained 88% of the maximum marks;

THE "MELLERSH" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £100,

for the best work in "Outdoor Forestry, Timber Valuing and Measuring"; he obtained 88% of the maximum marks.

THE "WAINWRIGHT" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £500,

awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination who is found to have obtained the highest percentage of marks in the Intermediate and Final Examinations combined, to ALFRED JOHN PARFITT.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE,

Being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £200,

for the best work in "Principles of Valuation" to FRANCIS LAWRENCE LOCKE. He obtained 83% of the maximum marks.

"THE INSTITUTION" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £15 15s.

awarded to the second Candidate in the Final Examination to ROBERT STEVENSON HODGE.

THE "QUANTITIES" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5s.

to KENNETH WILLIAM JOHN LOWE, who obtained 75% of the maximum marks.

THE "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING "DRAWINGS" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5s.

to NORMAN CLIFFORD LEVIE, who obtained 88% of the maximum marks in the subject.

THE "SCOTTISH" PRIZE,

awarded to the Candidate from Scotland who obtained the highest percentage of marks in Parts I. and II. of the Intermediate Examination to ROBERT DRENNAN (Jun.).

THE "JULIAN ROGERS" SCHOLARSHIP,

awarded to the Candidate at the head of the list in the Preliminary Examination, to ALEXANDER FORREST REID.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Session 1938-39.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Monday, 5th June, 1939.

The Session 1938-1939 was clouded by an international crisis, now referred to as the "September Crisis," which seriously threatened the peace of the world. The situation to be faced left His Majesty's Government with no alternative but to embark on a policy of intense preparation for the defence of the country, and the Council are pleased to report that the surveyors' profession was not behind others in recognising its responsibility to the State.

The resources of the Institution have been unreservedly at the disposal of the government departments concerned in directing the professional services volunteered by members into channels where their technical qualifications could be utilised by the State to the best advantage, and it is in this work that the predominant interest of the Institution for the past few months has lain. The steps being taken by the Institution are described in greater detail in another section of this report, but mention should be made in these opening paragraphs that up to the time of writing a very high proportion of members have volunteered their services in the event of an emergency, a response which reflects creditably the public spirit of members of the Institution.

A task of great magnitude and one having a vital bearing on the work mentioned above was the classification of members according to their various professional quali-

fications. The position now reached is that 90 per cent. of the corporate membership has been classified under 68 occupational headings, an achievement which, from the figures available, compares favourably with that of any other profession. The occupational indexes are correlated by an alphabetical or " key " index, through the medium of which the transition from peace to war occupations of chartered surveyors would present no administrative difficulty should an emergency arise.

The Institution had a natural and domestic interest in the proposals for the improvement of Parliament Square by preserving as an open space the Westminster House site which adjoins the Institution premises. The Council, as was announced by the President on the occasion of the Annual Dinner, have decided to offer, on certain conditions, a substantial sum as a contribution towards the fund for effecting this improvement.

During the session signal honours have been conferred upon the President (Sir Charles Bressey, C.B.) by the University of London in awarding him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science and, later, in electing him to the Senate. The cordial congratulations of the whole membership are offered to Sir Charles Bressey upon the conferment of these high honours.

The election of Mr. H. Arthur Steward to the Council for the current session caused a vacancy in the office of Honorary Secretary, which Mr. Steward had held with distinction since 1930. The sincere thanks of the Council are due to him for his services to the Institution as Honorary Secretary over the past eight years.

Mr. Humphrey Ryde, whose grandfather and father held office as President in 1880 and 1917 respectively, was appointed to take Mr. Steward's place as Honorary Secretary from the beginning of the period under review.

It is with deep regret that the Council have to refer to the loss which they have suffered in the death of Mr. Lewis O. Mathews, who had represented the Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Branch on the Council

since 1931. Mr. Cecil H. Bailey, B.SC., was elected in succession to the late Mr. Mathews.

The retiring Members of Council at the end of last session were Messrs. James Barr, A. Norman Garrard, Sir Charles Gott, Messrs. Robert Hendry and J. O. Nesbitt (Fellows), and Messrs. O. F. Cooke-Yarborough, A. J. Miller and F. J. Trumper (Professional Associates). The sincere thanks of the Institution are due to them for their services rendered during their years of office.

The new Members of Council who took office at the beginning of the period under review were Sir William Baird, Mr. W. C. Farnsworth, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Fox, O.B.E., Messrs. E. B. Gillett, J. C. Pinkerton, M.C., W. M. Robertson and H. Arthur Steward (Fellows), and Messrs. J. A. Arnold-Forster, S. C. R. Rigby Dale and H. R. Hinge (Professional Associates).

National Service.

A Special (National Emergency) Committee has been appointed to consider and report to the Council on matters relating to the utilisation by the State of the services of members in the event of a national emergency. To effect liaison the Council have invited a representative of each of the kindred societies to serve on the Committee.

A complete record of all members who have volunteered their services is being kept at the Institution. All the registers prepared by the various professional societies are being incorporated into a central register, the compilation of which has been entrusted to the National Service Department of the Ministry of Labour. The opportunity has been given to all corporate members of the Institution for enrolment in the central register, which will, in the event of war, be used for supplying both in the government service and elsewhere additional requirements for persons with scientific, technical, professional and higher administrative qualifications. The Institution has been invited to co-operate in the preparation of the register, and the Presi-

dent has been appointed, with the concurrence of the kindred societies, to serve as the representative of the surveyors' and allied professions upon the Advisory Council which the Lord Privy Seal has set up to advise upon the utilisation in war time of persons on the central register.

The Advisory Council has appointed a number of technical committees, and the professional group represented by the President has been allotted to what is known as the Architecture and Public Utilities Committee. The Secretary of the Institution has been invited to serve on this committee as one of the four representatives of the surveying group, the other representatives appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of Sir Charles Bressey being Mr. A. H. B. Talbot-Ponsonby (Fellow) and Major R. M. Woolley (Fellow).

The President has been consulted by the Lord Privy Seal with regard to arrangements being made to ensure that professional advice is forthcoming to local authorities in connection with the strengthening of basements and cellars. It is proposed that panels of consultants should be set up in London and the provinces to co-operate at an agreed fee with the local authorities in certain vulnerable areas. In this matter the Institution is working in close co-operation with the leading engineering and architectural societies.

Steps have been taken to strengthen the basement of the Institution, where a bomb and gas-proof shelter has been completed ; to comply with the provisions of the Civil Defence Bill with regard to the obscuring of lights burning at the Institution ; to safeguard the valuable records of the Institution ; and to ensure the continuance of the Institution's administration in the event of war.

Mr. A. Lacy Scott (Member of Council) has been appointed to serve as the representative of the Institution on the special committee of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute which has been appointed at the request of the Government to advise on the collection and distribution of livestock in the event of a national emergency.

The Reorganisation of the Institution's Examinations.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the fact that the professional examinations were being completely reorganised. The work of the Special (Examinations Reorganisation) Committee is now complete and a report has been submitted to the Council.

During the past two years a conference between representatives of the Institution and the Land Agents' Society has been reviewing the examination system of both bodies with the object of reporting whether a greater measure of uniformity could be secured in the future. The work of the conference is at an end, and its report when published will disclose the fact that considerable success has attended the efforts of its members.

The Revised Bye-laws.

In last year's report reference was made to the heavy task of revising the Bye-laws, which was completed towards the end of last session.

The revised Bye-laws were approved at two general meetings of members specially convened for the purpose and were ratified, together with the necessary amendments to the Royal Charters, by His Majesty's Privy Council on the 6th March, 1939.

The International Federation of Surveyors.

The Sixth International Congress of Surveyors was held in Rome from the 5th to 10th October, 1938, when the *Sindacato Nazionale Fascista dei Geometri* were responsible for the arrangements. A full report of the proceedings of the congress, together with the Administrative Report of the Federation for the whole period of the British administration from 1934 to 1938, was published in the *Journal* for December, 1938.

His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom was represented at the congress by Sir Charles Bressey, C.B. (Chief Delegate), Colonel H. C. Cole, C.B.E., and Major L. G. Robertson (the Senior Surveyor of Works, Eastern Command). In addition to the two first-named, the Institution was officially represented by Sir Charles Gott, Mr. V. L. O. Sheppard, C.B.E., and Mr. H. Brian Eve. The secretariat was supplied by Major A. H. Killick and Miss E. M. Rutland.

The thanks of the Council are due to Colonel Cole for his conspicuous services rendered during the past four years as President of the International Federation of Surveyors, and to Sir Charles Gott and Mr. Frank J. Trumper (whose periods of office are now at an end) for the services which they have rendered as Vice-President of the Federation and Rapporteur of the Technical Dictionary Committee respectively.

Membership.

The comparative tables showing statistics of membership are given below:—

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Colonial Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Probationers.	Students.	Total.
May, 1938 ...	39	3260	121	4145	89	1339	299	9292
„ 1939 ...	39	3325	115	4311	79	1293	397	9559
	—	+65	−6	+166	−10	−46	+98	+267

TABLE A1.

Holders of the Women House Property Managers' Certificates:—

May, 1938	77
May, 1939	70

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Pro-bationers.	Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.			
May, 1869	162	38			2	202
„ 1870	180	59			2	241
„ 1880	342	155			10	507
„ 1890	1095	310	89		123	1617
„ 1900	1883	757	88		336	3064
„ 1910	1862	1970	75		365	4272
„ 1920	2191	2510	47	36	132	4916
„ 1930	2675	3094	35	928	436	7168
„ 1931	2720	3198	34	1130	346	7428
„ 1932	2748	3350	37	955	533	7623
„ 1933	2777	3448	35	1064	715	8039
„ 1934	2794	3515	34	1306	511	8160
„ 1935	2854	3649	33	1308	412	8256
„ 1936	2864	3832	33	1400	317	8446
„ 1937	2897	3928	34	1290	308	8457
„ 1938	3260	4145	89	1339	299	9132
„ 1939	3325	4311	79	1293	397	9405
		Honorary Members				39
		Colonial Fellows				115
		Women House Property Managers ...				70
		Grand Total ...				9629

In 1883 "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

The following Honorary Members were elected during the year:—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Phillimore, M.C.,
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Radnor,
Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., K.T.

The death of the following members of long standing must be recorded with extreme regret:—

Mr. H. J. Powell, Lewes (1883); Mr. S. Freeman, Tunbridge Wells (1884); Mr. W. H. Todd, Hull (1885);

Mr. John Briggs, London (1887) ; Mr. T. Birkett, M.B.E., Penrith (1887) ; Mr. E. H. Child, Nottingham (1888) ; Mr. H. M. Jonas, London (1888) ; Mr. O. H. Giddy, Maidenhead (1889) ; Mr. F. Hall-Jones, London (1889); Mr. J. G. Head, London (1889) ; Major H. J. Way, Newport, I.O.W. (1889) ; Mr. R. S. Charles, London (1890) ; Mr. M. Falcon, Cottishall (1890) ; Mr. F. J. T. Horsey, London (1890) ; Mr. J. Perkins, Birmingham (1890) ; Mr. C. H. Sample, O.B.E., London (1890) ; Mr. W. Fraser, Glasgow (1891) ; Mr. H. T. Hinks, Keynham (1891) ; Mr. C. H. James, Newcastle-on-Tyne (1891) ; Mr. D. N. Royce, Oakham (1891) ; Mr. F. W. Stocks, Middlewich (1891) ; Mr. G. E. Evered, Bournemouth (1892) ; Mr. L. O. Mathews, Birmingham (1893) ; Mr. E. J. Heward, Bexhill-on-Sea (1894) ; Mr. W. B. Carson, Swords, Co. Dublin (1895) ; Mr. G. P. Elphick, Chester (1896) ; Mr. F. J. Cole, M.B.E., London (1898) ; Mr. C. E. Barry, London (1899) ; Mr. P. W. Meredith, London (1899) ; Mr. A. Seth-Smith, Cobham (1899) ; Mr. Douglas Smith, Grantham (1899); Mr. S. J. Chesterton, M.B.E., London (1900) ; Mr. H. C. Wyley, Bridgnorth (1901) ; Mr. H. Whitaker, Derby (1902) ; Mr. T. G. Pearson, Barrow-in-Furness (1902) ; Mr. T. L. Caton, London (1903) ; Mr. F. E. Sneath, London (1904) ; Mr. H. D. Thomson, London (1904) ; Mr. E. Wickenden, Manchester (1905) ; Mr. J. R. Day, London (1907) ; Mr. G. Maddock, Halifax (1907) ; His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., London (1908) ; Mr. E. A. Gifford, London (1908) ; Captain S. H. Bolton, Belfast (1909) ; Major E. C. Burrows, London (1909) ; Mr. R. D. Watney, London (1913).

The Appointments Register.

From the date of the last report up to the time of the international crisis in September, 1938, there was considerable activity in the Appointments Register. The demand for building and quantity surveyors during

that period was even heavier than in the previous year and more difficult to meet. Since September, however, there has been a considerable falling off in demands for assistants, owing no doubt to the very quiet state of the property market. Requests from central and local government authorities, although fairly numerous for surveyors for defence services, especially for air-raid precautions service, have been in the main of a temporary nature and not, therefore, very attractive, since the majority of members whose names are on the Appointments Register are in permanent employment and desire generally to change only into what is likely to prove another and better permanent appointment.

An analysis of the appointments secured for members through the instrumentality of the Appointments Register is given below:—

Land Agency	14
Valuation	25
Building	7
Quantities	14

It is pleasing to be able to report also that 307 inquiries have been successfully handled from outside sources for members to carry out professional work on a fees basis, and that 18 articled pupils have been directed into offices for their professional training. Two partnerships or working agreements have been arranged through the Register.

Members requiring assistants are asked to notify their requirements so that full use of this service may be obtained by their professional colleagues, both senior and junior, who are anxious either to find employment or better their present positions.

The Examinations.

Table C shows the total number of entries for the 1939 examinations as compared with previous years and the number of passes.

TABLE C.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72·91
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1910	130	95	73·08	623	437	70·14
1920	70	55	78·57	487	322	62·12
1930	563	350	62·17	993	595	59·92
1931	580	352	60·69	1,127	688	61·04

Year.	Preliminary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.			Final, Direct Fellowship and Special Degree Examinations.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.		Candidates.	Passed.
				Part I.	Part II.		
1932	519	299	898	586	219	482	256
1933	453	250	1,169	369	364	506	217
1934	343	134	1,275	469	352	517	297
1935	300	167	1,206	459	333	553	267
1936	316	172	1,252	407	378	569	270
1937	343	177	1,380	348	344	614	273
1938	327	160	1,450	484	252	637	268
1939	437	267	1,753	528	327	671	277

Table D shows the results, in analytical form, achieved by candidates in England and Wales.

TABLE D.—*England and Wales.*

—	Sub-Division I. Land Agency.			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Sub-Division IV. Mining.			Percentage of Candidates who passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Part I.—	Examined, 1,007; Passed, 437;												40·96
Intermediate Part II.—	25	14	5	201	140	9	226	91	20	6	5	—	54·58
Final	30	14	8	203	51	51	156	61	42	—	—	—	32·38
Direct Fellowship	—	—	—	4	2	—	4	2	—	4	3	1	58·33
Special Degree Holders	6	3	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	36·36

In addition 264 candidates were re-examined in their Typical Subject. Of these 147 were successful.

There were 181 Scottish candidates, of which 104 entered for Part I., and 36 for Part II. of the Intermediate, 30 for the Final, Direct Fellowship and Special Degree and 11 for Typical Subjects. Of these 69 passed Part I., and 23 Part II. of the Intermediate, 20 the Final, Direct Fellowship and Special Degree, while 21 were referred back in their Typical Subjects.

The Irish candidates numbered 51, of whom 12 passed Part I., and 5 Part II., of the Intermediate, 4 the Final and 9 were referred back in their Typical Subjects.

Of the 51 candidates who took the examinations overseas, 10 passed Part I., 10 Part II. of the Intermediate, 4 the

Final, 1 the Direct Fellowship, and 3 the Special Degree Holders' Examination.

For the Women House Property Managers' Certificate Examination 27 candidates presented themselves, and 14 were successful.

The Special Diploma Examinations.

The examination for the Special Diploma in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, and Town Planning were held in June, 1938.

Nine candidates sat for the Rating Examination, and the following were successful:—Messrs. S. E. Blackman (Truro), D. F. Harding (Winchester), H. H. Karslake (London), G. A. Neill (Leeds), C. H. Smith (Norwich), and B. E. Warren (London).

Four candidates sat for the Forestry Examination, and the following were successful:—Messrs. D. H. Chapman (Cambridge), R. C. W. Davey (East Grinstead), and N. D. G. James (Coventry).

In the Town Planning Examination only one candidate, Mr. L. Abbott (Chester), presented himself and was successful.

One candidate sat for the Surveying and Levelling Examination, but was unsuccessful.

The Scholarships.

A university scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable at Cambridge for three years from October, 1939, has been awarded to Mr. W. G. Parsons (Winchester), and a travelling scholarship of £125 for one year has been awarded to Mr. J. M. Knowles (Professional Associate), who is utilising his emoluments for travel in Europe and for carrying out investigations into modern European town planning practice.

The reports received from the authorities at Cambridge University upon the work of the Institution scholars now at the university continue to be satisfactory.

The Standing and Special Committees.

Eleven meetings of the Council and 115 meetings of the standing and special committees have been held during the year under review.

Among the parliamentary bills examined by the Parliamentary Committee were the following:—

Civil Defence Bill ;
Military Training Bill ;
Building Societies (No. 2) Bill ;
Draft of a Water Undertakings Bill.

Mention was made in last year's report of the steps taken by the Mining Committee to protect those surveyors whose livelihood would be affected by the Government's intention to transfer the ownership of mineral properties to the State. The continued efforts made by the Institution, in conjunction with the Mineral Owners' Joint Committee, to obtain a suitable amendment in the House of Lords was defeated by one vote only. Deprived of direct compensation under the Act mineral surveyors and others affected will have to rely on certain indirect means of compensation, which are now receiving attention.

In July, 1938, a meeting of all mineral surveyors in Great Britain with whom contact could be made was held at the Institution in order that the general position reached in the Coal Act, 1938, as it affected mineral surveyors, could be discussed and a representative opinion obtained on future policy and procedure. It was the unanimous wish of those who attended the meeting that the Institution should, through its Mining Committee and co-opted members, continue to act on behalf of the whole profession. In order to increase the representative character of that committee three unattached members of the profession were co-opted for service. Representatives of the Land Agents' Society and the Institute of Mine Surveyors had already been appointed to the Mining Committee.

The Mining Committee as thus constituted is recognised by His Majesty's Government as the official body

representing the professional interests of all mineral surveyors and agents in Great Britain.

Mention was also made in last year's report of the Special (Town Planning) Committee, which was constituted to report to the Council on questions of general principle affecting the planning of built-up areas as illustrated by the tentative planning proposals for London, and that as a result of the committee's recommendations the Council submitted in May, 1937, a memorandum to the London County Council on the outline preliminary proposals then known. When the Draft Planning Scheme for Area No. 4 (Battersea and Wandsworth) became available in September, 1938, it was examined by the special committee. A memorandum of observations prepared by the committee was sent in January, 1939, to the London County Council as an intimation of the Institution's views on the draft scheme, the importance of which lies not only in the fact that it is the first of the schemes for London, but also because it is to be used as the basis for the planning of other London areas. The two memoranda of May, 1937, and January, 1939, appeared in the *Journal* for March, 1939.

The Council submitted a memorandum of observations on some general aspects of the London Rating (Site Values) Bill to the Ministry of Health and to the London County Council. After being transmitted to these two bodies the memorandum was sent to the general and technical press for publication. The Bill, which was promoted by the London County Council and introduced as a private bill, had its prospects of success much reduced when, under a ruling of the Speaker, it was prevented before its second reading from proceeding as a private bill. The Institution's memorandum appeared in the *Journal* for March, 1939, and was widely noticed in the Press.

A memorandum of observations prepared by the Special (London Building Acts) Committee on the London Building Acts (Amendment) Bill has been forwarded to the London County Council.

Throughout the session the Professional (Tithe) Committee has continued to keep in close contact and consultation with the Tithe Redemption Commission on matters concerning the new collection procedure introduced by the commission. After collectors had had a working experience of preparing the new apportionment schedules, a review was made of the difficulties experienced and representations were made thereon to the commission. The most important of these dealt with the revision in the scale of fees, the necessity for accurate plans and the reduction of the period between the return of the documents after survey to the commission and the date of deposit.

The Rating Diploma Holders' Section (which now consists of 81 members who hold the Institution's Special Diploma in Rating) held two general meetings during the period under review in addition to the annual meeting, which took place on the 27th October, 1938. " The valua- " tion of licensed premises considered in the light of the " House of Lords' decision in Robinson Bros. (Brewers) " Ltd., and the Assessment Committee for the Houghton " and Chester-le-Street Area of the County of Durham " was the subject of a discussion which was opened by Mr. Arthur Gadd (Fellow) at the first meeting on the 14th July, 1938. At the annual meeting Mr. Arthur Lockwood (Fellow) opened a discussion on " The rateable occupation " of public properties," and at the general meeting on the 19th January, 1939, " The necessity of considering " inclusive rents in arriving at the gross value of dwelling- " houses " was the subject of a discussion introduced by Mr. L. Tattersall (Fellow).

The Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the section respectively were Mr. J. R. Toovey (Fellow) and Mr. George V. Nye (Fellow).

The Land Surveying Committee.

Progress in the movement initiated by the Institution to further the science of land surveying has continued through-

out the year, and three Honorary (Overseas) Corresponding Secretaries have been appointed to act as liaison officers between the Institution and land surveyors in Australia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone respectively. The collection of maps and documents in the Survey Centre continues to grow, and the thanks of the Institution for the interest and co-operation shown are due to those Dominion Institutes of Land Surveyors and to the Surveyors-General who have sent contributions to the centre. The Ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, 6th March, 1939, was devoted to a paper on " The development and functions of cadastral " operations " by Sir Ernest Dowson, K.B.E., and Mr. V. L. O. Sheppard, C.B.E.

Royal Commissions and Parliamentary and Departmental Committees.

Codification of Income Tax.

A memorandum of observations on the Draft Bill for the Codification of Income Tax, prepared by the Income Tax Codification Committee, was forwarded by the Council to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The memorandum was based on a comprehensive and valuable report prepared by Mr. Montagu Evans, M.C. (Fellow), on those clauses of the Bill with which the surveyors' profession as such is specially concerned. The sincere thanks of the Council have been accorded to Mr. Evans for his exceptional service to the Institution in this respect. The memorandum appeared in the *Journal* for December, 1938.

Valuation for Rates.

The Institution was invited by the departmental committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to consider certain questions relating to the existing law of valuation for rating purposes. A memorandum of evidence was submitted on behalf of the Institution. Oral evidence was also given by Mr. G. L. Vigers (Vice-President), Chairman

of the Parliamentary Committee, and Mr. C. Gerald Eve (Past-President). The memorandum of evidence was published in the *Journal* for March, 1939.

Distress for Rent.

A memorandum of evidence embodying the views of the Institution was presented to the Departmental Committee on Distress for Rent appointed by the Ministry of Health. Mr. John A. F. Watson (Fellow) subsequently appeared before the departmental committee and gave oral evidence in support of the Institution's written statement. The Institution's memorandum appeared in the *Journal* for January, 1939.

The Branches.

Close contact between the Branches and headquarters has been maintained throughout the year. The President and Secretary have visited the greater number of local centres at least once during the period under review, and were as usual impressed with the value to both senior and junior members of the work of the Branch organisation, in particular to those members who are unable to attend meetings in London. For the very prompt attention paid by the Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries of the Branches to certain matters relating to national service, which had to be referred to them by the President, often requiring the most careful attention at very short notice, the President wishes to record his deep sense of gratitude and appreciation.

The Branches Committee of the Council have held three meetings during the session in order to consider the need and advisability of revising the Branch Constitution and Regulations in the light of the new Bye-laws. As a result of the committee's recommendations a number of important amendments have been made to the regulations.

Among the subjects upon which papers were read and discussed at Branch meetings during the session were the following:—

Town planning in London ;
Practical aspects of town planning and ribbon development ;
Fifty years' history of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch ;
Some aspects of acquisition by compulsory purchase ;
Compulsory Purchase Acts ;
Modern building technique in the construction and improvement of farm buildings ;
Air-raid precautions as applied to the construction of buildings;
A.R.P. from the professional aspect ;
Air survey and map revision ;
Some aspects of fire prevention and extinction in peace and war ;
Public Health Act, 1936 ;
Ribbon development and trunk roads: the landlord's position ;
By-laws as to buildings and sanitation under the Public Health Act, 1936 ;
The present road policy ;
The valuation of licensed property ;
Surveying instruments ;
Liability for chancel repairs in respect of tithe ;
Ministry of Health's Model By-laws (Series IV., Buildings) ;
Early rating: a comparison with the system of to-day ;
Highway development in the county of Essex ;
Roads in South-west London now and hereafter ;
Bankruptcy as it affects landlord and tenant ;
The penetration of sunlight into buildings ;
Building contracts ;
Main drainage scheme in West Middlesex.

The Conference between the Council and the Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries of Branches was held at headquarters on the 7th March, 1939, when matters of professional and domestic interest were discussed. A report of the proceedings appeared in the April issue of the *Journal.*

The Executive Committee of the Scottish Branch have studied a number of Bills of interest to the surveyors' profession in Scotland, and have submitted their observations thereon.

The Annual Country Meeting.

By invitation of the Scottish Branch the Annual Country Meeting of 1938 was held in Glasgow from the 15th to 17th June. It was only fitting in view of the amalgamations

with the Scottish Estate Factors' Society and the Faculty of Surveyors of Scotland, which had just previously been brought to a successful conclusion, that a Scottish centre should have been chosen for the meeting, and Glasgow, where the Empire Exhibition of 1938 was being held, selected as the obvious choice. The meeting, with the opportunity it afforded members and their friends of a holiday in Scotland and a visit to the Empire Exhibition, attracted a record attendance and was acknowledged by all who attended as one of the most successful ever held. Not least among the pleasures of the meeting were the many contacts new and renewed which were made between members from England, Scotland and Ireland, and even in a few cases from overseas.

A visit to the exhibition proved well worth while, and the programme of the meeting was planned to allow nearly one whole day to view its many attractions. As a dignified piece of planning and for the striking way in which it achieved its object of depicting the story of the British Empire, its industries, history, life and scenery, the exhibition proved in every way worthy of its sponsors and deserving of unstinted praise.

A special tribute is due to Mr. James Barr (Fellow) for his outstanding work as convener of the Building Committee of the Exhibition.

Another attraction of the meeting of a different kind but none the less popular was the cruise down the Firth of Clyde, which occupied one whole day. For this cruise a special steamer was chartered and in delightful weather a party of over two hundred and fifty, accompanied by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, were taken down the south side of the Firth as far as the Kyles of Bute, returning by way of Loch Ridden, Loch Striven and Loch Long, where the loch-side scenery is of the best to be seen in Scotland.

A civic welcome by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Provost (Sir John Stewart) was accorded to members of the Institution on the occasion of the visit. To the Lord Provost and the Glasgow Corporation the special thanks of the Council

are due for the generous hospitality and the many privileges with which they honoured the Institution throughout the meeting.

Special mention must be made of the services rendered by Mr. John White (the Chairman of the Scottish Branch), Mr. D. M. Mackay (the Assistant Secretary for Scotland), the members of the Scottish Branch Committee, and the Committee of the Scottish Junior Organisation, whose hard work and enthusiasm in attending to the many arrangements was largely responsible for the acknowledged success of the meeting.

The Agricultural Conference.

The Eighth Annual Conference of Agricultural Members arranged by the Land Agency Committee was held at the Institution on Tuesday, 10th January, 1939, and was well attended by members from all parts of the country.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion on the proposals regarding the present position of agriculture and the recommendations for the development of government policy contained in a memorandum published by the National Farmers' Union, with special reference to that section of the memorandum dealing with the Union's price insurance scheme. Mr. Mervyn T. Davies was appointed by the National Farmers' Union to address the conference on this subject.

The afternoon session was occupied by discussions on:—

(*a*) "The position of farmers taking tenancies of farms which are subject to mortgages and the way in which such tenancies differ from normal tenancies in regard to the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Acts" (opened by Mr. W. S. Scammell, LL.B., whose extremely lucid *résumé* of the law on this complicated subject was the outstanding feature of the conference).

(*b*) "The maintenance, reconstruction and improvement of farm buildings" (opened by Mr. Cyril F. Stone (Fellow)).

A report of the addresses and discussions appeared in the *Journals* for February and March, 1939.

The Publications.

The programme of papers read and discussed at ordinary general meetings during the session was as follows:—

Date	Subject of Paper.	Author.
1938.		
Nov.14 ...	The Opening Address.	The President.
Dec. 5 ...	The improvement and development of a seaside resort.	Mr. David Edwards, M.INST.C.E., P.P.INST. M. & CY.E. (Fellow).
1939.		
Jan. 9...	The Coal Act, 1938(Part I.): Unification of ownership of coal.	Mr. A. R. Thomlinson (Fellow).
Feb. 6 ...	Problems of valuation as affected by modern legislation.	Colonel F. S. Hammond, D.S.O., O.B.E. (Fellow).
Mar. 6 ...	The development and functions of cadastral operations.	Sir Ernest Dowson, K.B.E. (Honorary Member) and Mr. V. L. O. Sheppard, C.B.E. (Fellow).
April 3...	Air-raid precautions, with special reference to the duties of surveyors.	Mr. T. E. Scott, F.R.I.B.A.
May 8 ...	Rights of way.	Mr. W. R. Hornby Steer (Barrister-at-Law).

The discussions on the papers were interesting and instructive, and the thanks of the Council are due to the authors for the time and labour given to the preparation and delivery of papers, and to those who lent the weight of their experience to the elucidation of points in the

discussions. The value of the meetings has also been enhanced by the participation in the discussions of several distinguished visitors.

In addition to the ordinary general meetings, meetings of members qualified as quantity surveyors were held on the 23rd November, 1938, and 15th February, 1939. On the first date a discussion took place on " The builders' conference " movement," which was opened by Sir Alfred Hurst, K.B.E. (Independent Chairman of the Conference). The February meeting was devoted to discussions on (1) " Bills " of quantities from the estimator's point of view," opened by Mr. F. J. Gayer, and (2) " The present system of " employment of quantity surveyors," opened by Mr. Sydney Redfern (solicitor). A report of the first meeting appeared in the January, 1939, *Journal* and of the second in the April issue.

The Junior Organisation.

The programme of papers read and discussed at the meetings of the Junior Organisation was as follows:—

Date.	Subject of Paper.	Author.
1938.		
Nov. 10...	Compulsory acquisition of land: compensation of tenants quitting at short notice. (Awarded the President's Prize.)	Mr. E. C. TURNER (Professional Associate).
Dec. 15...	This town and country planning: is the game worth the candle? Awarded the Ryde Memorial Prize by the Chartered Surveyors' 1913 Club.)	Mr. B. J. COLLINS (Professional Associate).
1939.		
Jan. 16...	The surveyor in time of war.	Major-General Sir JOHN BROWN, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Fellow) (Deputy Director General, the Territorial Army).

Date.	Subject of Paper.	Author.
Feb. 10...	Mock arbitration	The Members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Junior Branch.
Mar. 21...	The work of the Admiralty survey ships and the preparation of charts.	Commander A. DAY, R.N.
April 17	The design and construction of the Dagenham factory.	Chief Engineer of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.
May 25...	Annual General Meeting, *followed by* The management of luxury flats.	Mr. A. CLAPHAM (Professional Associate).

The Chartered Surveyors' (1913) Club special prize was awarded to Mr. H. Brian Eve (the Hon. Secretary) for organising and presenting the mock arbitration held in February, 1938, and for taking part therein.

For the third year in succession it is gratifying to report that the attendances at London meetings continue to increase. The average so far this year has been more than 25 per cent. above last year's figures, which themselves constituted a record. Regular meetings of the Junior Branches have also been held throughout the country.

The Annual Conference was held at the Institution on the 16th December, when, in addition to the London members, twenty out of the twenty-one Junior Branches were represented.

The Summer Meeting, which took place on the 22nd July, consisted of a visit by motor-launch to the Royal Dock system of the Port of London Authority. Over 150 junior members and guests availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing this interesting side of London's activities.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, on the 16th December, when there was an attendance of 180 persons. The guests included the President, the immediate Past-President and the senior Vice-President.

In accordance with custom, arrangements were made for the various Branches to be visited during the session by the Chairman and Hon. Secretary. These visits, which are greatly appreciated by Branch members, not only help to bind together more closely the various units of the Junior Organisation, but also give the Branch committees the opportunity of discussing problems at first hand with members of the Central Committee.

At the Sixth International Congress of Surveyors held in Rome in October, 1938, the Junior Organisation was represented by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. Brian Eve), who was appointed to the chairmanship of Committee V. (Junior Surveyors) in place of Mr. Frank J. Trumper, prevented at the last moment from attending the Congress.

During the year many recommendations have been submitted to the Council, including suggestions in connection with the *Journal,* the enrolment of students, the scale of professional charges, Branch finance and several other matters. The Council have approved the appointment of the Junior Organisation Chairman as a member of the General Purposes Committee, so that the Juniors have now two seats on that important committee. The outstanding event of the session has undoubtedly been the approval of the new Bye-laws, which now officially recognise the Junior Organisation as an integral part of the Institution and provide for its special and permanent representation on the Council.

The Junior Organisation and the part that it has come to play in the affairs of the Institution thoroughly deserves this act of recognition, which gives it great encouragement for the future.

Mr. C. B. Booth (Fellow) was Chairman for the period under review, and for the third year in succession Mr. H. Brian Eve (Professional Associate) held the appointment of Honorary Secretary. Mr. Eve relinquishes his appointment at the end of the present session, and for his three years' outstanding work on behalf of the Junior Organisation richly deserves the warm thanks of the Council and all

Junior members. To Mr. Booth and all responsible for directing the work of the Junior Organisation and the Junior Branches throughout the country the sincere thanks of the Council are due for their invaluable work during the year.

The Library and Collections.

Over two thousand members have used the Library during the past year and over one thousand three hundred books have been issued to members from the Loan Library. Apart from annuals, periodicals and the publications of other professional societies, some two hundred books have been added to the Library and about sixty to the Loan Library. A list of the more important works added to the Library and to the Loan Collection was published in the *Journal* for May, 1939.

Several additions have been made to the Forestry Collection during the year. Amongst the donors were the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, H.M. Forestry Commission, the Rycote Park and Studley Priory Estates and Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Page, C.M.G. (Fellow). A number of questions chiefly dealing with the identification of trees and injurious insects have been dealt with by the Curator.

The Institution arranged exhibits at two Agricultural Shows. At Tunbridge Wells the timber, diseases and defects of cricket bat willow were shown, and at the Royal Show at Cardiff, an exhibit covering an area of 380 square feet demonstrated the utilisation of coppice wood.

Honours, Awards, Public and Honorary Appointments.

The following honours were conferred upon members by His Majesty the King during the year under review:—

Mr. Hugh C. Webster (Fellow)	Knighthood.
Mr. T. H. G. Stamper (Fellow)	C.I.E.
Mr. Herbert Ryle (Fellow)	C.V.O.
Mr. E. H. Savill (Fellow)	M.V.O.

Mr. N. Douglas (Fellow) ... ... C.B.E.
Mr. W. Forster Brown (Fellow) ... ... C.B.E.
Mr. R. W. Davies (Fellow) ... ... M.B.E.
Mr. W. L. Eves (Fellow) ... ... M.B.E.
Mr. James Wilson (Fellow) ... ... M.B.E.
Mr. A. R. Myers (Fellow) ... ... I.S.O.

Mr. R. B. Donald (Fellow) was elected President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers for the session 1938-39.

Mr. Robert Cobb (Past-President) was appointed as one of the three members of the committee of enquiry into land settlement schemes for the unemployed undertaken in England and Wales since November, 1934.

Mr. C. N. Thornton-Kemsley (Fellow) has been elected a Member of Parliament for the Kincardine and West Aberdeenshire constituency.

Mr. G. T. McCaw, C.M.G., O.B.E., has been appointed to represent the Institution at the triennial Congress of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics to be held in Washington in September, 1939.

Mr. James Barr (Fellow) has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. W. C. Davidson (Fellow) a member of the departmental committee set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland to enquire into the increase in building costs of working-class houses in Scotland.

Mr. Isaac Dixon (Fellow), Mr. A. G. Harfield (Fellow) and Mr. H. Westwood (Fellow) were appointed members of the Departmental Committee on Valuation for Rates.

Mr. W. L. Taylor (Fellow) was appointed one of His Majesty's Forestry Commissioners—the first occasion on which a member of the staff of the Forestry Commission has been appointed to that office.

Mr. H. A. Frazer, M.Sc. (Fellow), has been appointed to represent the Institution on the Revaluation Committee of Northern Ireland.

Mr. A. G. Harfield (Fellow) has been re-appointed as a member of the Central Valuation Committee for a further period of five years.

Mr. H. James King (Member of Council) and Mr. S. Vvyvian Hicks (Fellow) were appointed to represent the Institution respectively upon the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom and on the Admission Committee of that Council for the year beginning March, 1939.

Mr. Cyril F. Stone (Fellow) was appointed to serve as the representative of the Institution on a committee set up by H.M. Forestry Commissioners to supervise an experimental scheme for providing advice to owners of woodlands.

Mr. C. Gerald Eve (Past-President) served as a member of the committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to advise the Government upon certain legal questions, including the contractual relationships between landlords and tenants arising out of damage to property from enemy action in the event of war.

Mr. John M. Theobald (Past-President) was again appointed a member of the selection board for the appointment of assistant surveyors in the Admiralty and Air Ministry.

Messrs. J. G. Elsworthy (Fellow) and S. Vvyvian Hicks (Fellow) were renominated to represent the Institution on the Board of Governors of the College of Estate Management.

The following other appointments have been made by the Council during the session, in response to invitations from the bodies concerned:—

The Royal Sanitary Institute—Health Congress :—

As official delegates: Mr. W. B. Boord (Fellow) and Mr. S. Grabham (Fellow).

The British Standards Institution :—

Representative on the Committee for Standardisation of Cement, Concrete and Concrete Products: Mr. W. C. Goodchild (Fellow).

Representative on a committee appointed to direct the standardisation work for the timber industry: Mr. A. S. Bennion (Fellow).

Financial Statement.

The session has been one of exceptional activity, and for the first time in the history of the Institution the Income and Expenditure Account shows a deficit in consequence. The annual contribution to the funds which members are required to pay is low when compared with that in force in kindred societies of comparable standing. To restore the position it is clear that one of two alternatives must be faced in the immediate future, namely: a curtailment of the Institution's activities and its present progressive policy, or an increase in its annual income. These alternatives have received the earnest attention of the Council and the Branch committees, and a communication on the subject has been prepared for early dispatch to members.

ADDENDUM.

(Notes from the Reports of the Examiners, 1939.)

Acts and Orders and Common Law.—The examiner reports that the standard was good although candidates did not seem to have much practical acquaintance with the Coal (Registration of Ownership) Act, 1937. Section " A " was well understood and answered.

Agricultural Law (*Final*).—The standard as a whole was poor. Both the questions concerning the position of a mortgagee and agricultural credits were very poorly answered. Both these questions dealt with matters of great importance and should have been much better understood by candidates. The question dealing with compensation for disturbance was generally well answered.

Agricultural Science (*Intermediate*).—The quality of the work ranged from very good to very poor. There was a good deal of evidence of the use of out of date textbooks. For example, hardly any of the candidates knew of the recent work on the mineral and vitamin requirements of animals or the recent developments in the control of pests. The question on strains of pasture lands was the worst answered. Only a very few candidates seemed to realise even the difference between wild white clover and Dutch white clover, or between broad red and late flowering red clover. It was again disappointing to find so many candidates who are quite unfamiliar with common plants and farm materials.

Agricultural Valuations (*Final*).—The standard was fairly good and an improvement upon previous years. It is still apparent, however, that quite a number of candidates have only a theoretical knowledge of the subject. The method

of making a valuation where an occupier gives up land as a convenience to his landlord was not understood by a number of candidates. The majority of the candidates showed good general knowledge of agricultural operations. It is regretted that candidates, in a few instances, are still under the impression that their valuation should vary whether they are acting for outgoer or ingoer.

Book-keeping.—A poor standard of work is reported this year. It would appear that the subject has been studied with little interest, and candidates are again strongly urged to pay more attention to this subject and to appreciate its value.

Central and Local Government (*Intermediate, Part I.*).—The standard of work in this subject is reported as being poorer than that of last year. As in 1937 and 1938 the candidates' knowledge displayed on the Local Government section of the paper was very weak. It would appear that there is a general failure on the part of candidates to appreciate even the elementary principles of the working of local government. The work on Central Government was generally more satisfactory.

Compulsory Purchase (*Final*).—The examiner reports that the standard reached was much less satisfactory than in previous years. Many of the candidates apparently have had little or no practical experience of compulsory purchase. Many of the mistakes would not have been made by one who had first had acquaintance with an acquisition case. It was surprising to find a lack of precise knowledge of the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930. There was a failure on the part of quite a number of candidates to read the questions carefully, in particular, many candidates attempted to eke out a scanty knowledge of the effect of serving a notice to treat by giving the answer to question 3 in the answers to question 2.

Constructive and Working Drawings (*Non-Typical, Intermediate*).—The work was fair and the general standard is reported as being the lowest for the past three years. Candidates showed their weakness in their knowledge of the construction of a cavity wall, the design of simple wall foundations and timbering for a simple trench. Also too little attention had been given to the disposition of rain water from a flat roof ; brick bonding, and simple joists for joiner, carpenter, plumber and drainlayer were not well known. The draughtsmanship showed an improvement and the knowledge of building terms was good.,

Constructive and Working Drawings (*Non-Typical, Final*). —The work was good and the standard the highest for the past four years. The standard would have been even better if candidates had had a greater knowledge of the use of new materials and modern forms of construction. Those questions dealing with exclusion of damp from buildings, simple reinforcement of concrete slabs and simple structural steelwork were disappointingly answered. Draughtsmanship had improved, but the use of simple formulæ was not well understood.

Constructive and Working Drawings (*First Paper, Typical, Final*).—The standard of work is reported as not being satisfactory, the majority of candidates showing weakness in simple planning and even the elementary principles of construction. There was weakness too in draughtsmanship and the style and speed of working could be much improved.

Constructive and Working Drawings (*Second Paper, Typical, Final*).—The standard attained in this paper was much higher on the average than the first paper. Candidates generally, however, showed a want of preparation in the practice of draughtsmanship and many were without the ability to put their knowledge on paper in a clear manner. Candidates also showed that they paid little attention to the study of such modern commonplace sub-

jects as acoustics, also to the really practical subjects such as the shoring and needling of buildings.

Construction of Buildings (*Intermediate, Part II.*).—The standard reached in this paper was higher than in previous years. Candidates showed weakness in their knowledge of the construction of chimney-breasts and quite a number of candidates showed lack of knowledge of construction of openings in cavity walls. A number of candidates confused scaffolding with underpinning, and the practical importance of using cement mortar in a fresh condition and of being able to use lime mortar previously mixed was not observed.

Drainage of Buildings.—The examiner reports that the work this year was of a better general standard with smaller numbers of either weak or brilliant candidates. Certain questions, notably question 2, indicated that there was an appreciable amount of guessing as opposed to reasoning. The principles of syphonage were not well understood by many, with the result that some of the apparatus drawn and described would not function in practice. Questions 3, 5 and 6 were generally well done, and candidates on the whole possessed a good knowledge of the outside pipes of a building, drain ventilation and sinks.

Draughtsmanship (*Intermediate, Part I.*).—A slightly higher standard of work was reached this year and the general lay-out showed much improvement. Candidates, however, showed a poor knowledge of Ordnance Survey symbols and carelessness in scaling. Many candidates again lost marks through poor lettering. Candidates are advised to pay more attention to the importance of firm line drawing with a suitable pencil. Penwork was good and the methods adopted in calculating simple areas showed an improvement on last year. Candidates generally did not appreciate the necessity for accurate scaling when using surveyors' scales, and frequently a soft pencil had been used where a hard line drawing was required.

Estate Accounts (*Intermediate, Part II., W.H.P.M. and Special Degree Holders*).—The standard of work is reported as being only fair and not as high as that of last year. In the Women House Property Management section there was a distinct deterioration in the general standard of work. Throughout the papers there was an apparent lack of knowledge of the general principles of book-keeping, reflected in the failure of many candidates to describe what is understood by "opening entries" and "closing entries." Many Valuation candidates were unable to answer question 5 correctly owing to their inability to draw up the necessary apportionment account required on the purchase of a property. The question dealing with maintenance claims and the presentation of a balance sheet and profit and loss account were best answered.

Farm Homesteads.—The standard reached was fairly good although the answers generally indicated restricted reading and a lack of method. Question 1 was not well answered, there being a lack of co-ordination revealed in homestead designs. Sanitation as applied to cowhouses appeared to be generally well understood.

Forestry, Elements of (*Intermediate*).—The examiner reported that the standard reached was good and showed quite a marked improvement on recent years. There was a lack of knowledge of the influence of climate and soil on tree growth, only one candidate obtaining full marks for his answer to the simple example given. Too little attention had been given to the subject of the care and maintenance of plantations in their early stages. It was generally felt that if candidates had had a little more practical experience in the subject they would have added greatly to their general knowledge.

Forestry Practice, Indoor.—The standard was satisfactory as a whole. Too little attention had been paid to incidence of taxation on woodlands and to the supervision

of simple nursery work. A satisfactory knowledge was displayed in a choice of species for varying soil conditions.

Geology, Applied (*Final*).—The standard reached was fairly good as a whole but a real scientific grounding in practical geology was lacking generally.

Heating and Ventilation (*Final*).—The standard of work was reported as good and showing a steady improvement. Answers to questions on well-recognised methods are usually good, but it is disappointing to find weakness in knowledge of the scientific side of modern developments in this subject. A majority of the candidates avoid questions on this aspect. The ability to make sketches is still rather disappointing.

Imperial Taxation (*Final*).—The examiner reported that the general level was not more than satisfactory and that there were few outstanding candidates. Too little attention had been paid to the treatment of " agricultural value " in estate duty, the system of taxation of rents and to relief for losses in farming. It was also disappointing to note a lack of the exact meaning of technical terms. For example, few candidates appreciated the difference between " assessment " and " tax " and between the payment of tax and the bearing of tax ; also between " relief " and " exemption." Land tax was the best known tax and every candidate gave a satisfactory answer to the question on quick successions.

Land Drainage.—The examiner reported that the standard obtained was satisfactory but that better results would have been obtained if the candidates had read the questions more carefully and gave the information required instead of wasting time on extraneous matter. The majority of the candidates disclosed a sound knowledge of the general principles of drainage and its agricultural value.

Landlord and Tenant (Final).—The examiner reports that the standard of work was not satisfactory, there being far too many border-line cases. On the whole the chief complaint made by the examiner is directed to want of thoroughness. The meaning of "working-class dwelling-houses" caused difficulty to many candidates, and the same remark applies to the division of consideration for a mining lease between the life-tenant and the trustee of the settlement.

Landlord and Tenant, Women House Property Managers' Certificate.—A fairly satisfactory standard was reported, there being some very good papers. Many candidates, however, found difficulty in setting out the procedure to recover possession, answers being mostly confined to recovering possession of controlled houses. Questions concerning the measure of damages for breach of covenant to repair and the preliminary procedure for recovering possession were generally well answered.

Law of Arbitrations.—The standard was reported as good although there were few outstanding papers. Candidates generally had paid too little attention to arbitrations under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925. Very few candidates realised when an arbitration is said to commence, that is when the arbitrator appointed agrees to act, also few knew the powers of a County Court judge in regard to ordering arbitration, they confused his powers with those of a High Court judge. A satisfactory knowledge was shown of the difficulties which arise on the agent of one of the parties being appointed sole arbitrator.

Law of Dilapidations.—A satisfactory all-round standard was reported. Many candidates exhibited only a very slight knowledge of some relevant statutes, such as the Housing Acts, Landlord and Tenant Act and Leasehold Property (Repairs) Act. Candidates are advised to pay more attention to the relevant sections of statutes which have a considerable bearing on modern practice.

Law Relating to Land (*Intermediate, Part II.*).—The general standard of work is reported as satisfactory. The answers to question 5 were generally disappointing ; a large proportion of the candidates attempted the question, but very few of the answers were accurate. There was much confusion between the powers of the tenant in possession to disentail, and those of the tenant for life to convey the fee.

Levelling (*Intermediate*).—The standard as a whole in this subject was distinctly weak and showed a marked lapse from previous years. The majority of the candidates showed little appreciation of the fundamental principles underlying the construction of an ordinary dumpy level. The last question dealing with the maximum gradient of a piece of ground was extremely badly done, the majority of the candidates showing complete inability to think in three dimensions. Many candidates also were unable to give the spot levels given in the third question in such a way as to get an accurate result, a question which may easily crop up in practice. The answers generally were indicative of an insufficient training in the elementary principles of work in the field.

Local Taxation.—Only a fair standard of work was reported. The making and date of operation of a " proposal to amend a list " were wrongly described by the majority of candidates, and many candidates who gave definitions correctly showed by numerical examples that they did not understand what they wrote. Bad spelling on the part of candidates was reported in this paper.

London Building Acts (*Final, etc.*).—The work was below last year's standard. A noticeable weakness was shown in careful reading and understanding of the true meaning of the various sections of the Act and Bye-Laws. Candidates further had not paid sufficient attention to the new Bye-Laws.

Measurement and Valuation of Dilapidations (*Final*).—The standard of work was not up to that of former years. The pricing of pointing brickwork in many cases was far too high. On the other hand, there were many prices quoted per square yard which would have been more appropriate per square foot. This may have been due in certain instances to carelessness, but in many others it was obviously due to the lack of practical appreciation of cost. The survey note-book work was reported as being very untidy and in cases quite incomprehensible. In many instances no final quantities were noted or worked out. Too many candidates devoted far too much time to question 1, leaving themselves with insufficient time to deal with the remainder of the questions.

Measurement of Builders' Work (*Intermediate*).—A fair standard is reported, candidates showing weakness in checking of builders' accounts, the practical use of materials and general knowledge of builders' work. Many candidates do not know how to check the amount of work executed and the quantity of material used. The standard of work would have been much improved if candidates had had a more general and practical knowledge sufficient to check simple builders' work.

Quantities (*First Paper, Typical, Final*).—The work generally showed an improvement upon last year, there being a definite improvement in the general knowledge of the standard method of measurement, and candidates are urged to maintain and extend this improvement.

Road-making.—The examiner reported that the standard of work was fair, practical knowledge of setting out being particularly lacking. Although prices of materials had been studied, the candidates were unable to apply this knowledge to finished work. Too often candidates, having worked out very carefully and accurately by means of quantities the cost of a road per foot run, did not know how to apply

this information when required for the answer to a subsequent question. Throughout all the papers there was a distinct lack of practical knowledge.

Sanitation of Houses (*Final, etc.*).—The examiner this year reports that the candidates' work showed a decided improvement upon previous years. There was, however, a general lack of knowledge of common facts in everyday use concerning water, its weight, gallonage and pressure. Seeing that water is universal in all drainage, an intimate knowledge of these simple facts is essential. Candidates in this subject are advised to pay particular care to small details as many good designs were spoilt by thoughtless connections of pipes, such as arranging a soil pipe connection (which generally discharges with considerable force) as a branch in such way that it would splash the whole of the interior of the chamber with filth. Candidates showed a surprisingly good knowledge of the essential factors governing sound sub-floor ventilation. It is regretted that many candidates in this paper showed a remarkably poor knowledge of ordinary arithmetic.

Steel Construction (*Final*).—A distinct improvement is reported for this year, a large proportion of candidates obtaining high marks. The standard whould have been even further improved if candidates had shown a better appreciation of basic principles. Candidates are urged to learn the bases of structural mechanics and not to rely on mere book knowledge.

Surveying (*Intermediate*).—In general the work showed an improvement over that of the previous year. Stadia surveying was better understood than formerly by many candidates, but far too many showed ignorance of the method of calculating differences of level with a vertical staff. A lack of common-sense was shown in the application of simple mensuration and trigonometry to problems met with in setting out simple figures in the field. The

principles of traverse surveying were adequately dealt with, as were the questions dealing with sloping ground and long offsets. The evidence afforded by the papers as a whole is that most candidates have had insufficient experience in the simple fieldwork required in this subject.

Valuation of Mineral Properties.—The standard of work is reported as good. A number of candidates did not appear to appreciate the value of taking amounts for as long a period as possible, thus reducing the amounts to be valued on deferred periods. Only one candidate appeared to have a full knowledge of the points required to cover valuation of a colliery undertaking.

Valuation Tables (*Typical, Sub-division II.; Non-typical, Sub-division IV.*).—A satisfactory standard is reported. more attention to the setting out of valuation calculations should assist candidates in clearer reasoning, and quite a number of candidates made mistakes obviously due to confusion of thought. Several candidates stated that "Dual "Rate Years Purchase" tables provided for a sinking fund and that "Single Rate" tables did not. This mistake was made last year and would suggest insufficient attention having been given to the principles of construction of the valuation tables.

Valuations, Principles of (*Typical, Final*).—The standard of work showed an improvement on that of last year. Although most candidates were able to explain the meaning of dual rates, hardly any knew how to calculate the annual sinking fund premium to secure a capital sum at the end of a term of years. A marked weakness was shown in giving brief answers to questions not involving mathematical calculations. Question 5 in this way was very badly answered. Many candidates omitted to state the neighbourhood with which they were familiar, and the handwriting in this paper was notably poor.

ACCOUNTS

BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundry Creditors	4,133 11 0	
Subscriptions for 1939 paid in advance	1,368 19 0	
Examination Fees for 1939 paid in advance... ... ... £8,123 17 0		
Examination Fees carried forward to 1939 ... ... 638 18 6		
	8,762 15 6	
		14,265 5 6
Guarantee to Public Trustee		7 0 6
Accumulations Account—		
Balance 1st January, 1938	58,096 4 11	
Add Entrance Fees received during year—		
Fellows 448 7 0		
Professional Associates, &c. ... 1,260 10 0		
	1,708 17 0	
Interest from Investments (*less* Tax)	1,641 7 6	
	61,446 9 5	
Less:—		
Cost of Purchase and Alterations to 7, Manor Place, Edinburgh 2,411 18 2		
Excess of Expenditure over Income 108 1 9		
Decrease in Value of Investments 2,302 2 6		
	4,822 2 5	
		56,624 7 0
		£70,896 13 0

(NOTE.—The value of the premises at Nos. 11 and 12, Great George Street and 7, Manor Place, Edinburgh, and of the Furniture and Effects of the Institution is not included in the above figure of £56,624 7*s.* 0*d.*

We have audited the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1938. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required; and in our opinion such accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct state of the General Funds of The Institution according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of The Institution.

TANSLEY WITT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

5, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

3rd May, 1939.

31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

FUNDS.

ASSETS.

Cash—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In hands of Secretary	340	0	0			
At Bank on Current Account	666	7	5			
				1,006	7	5
Investments, market price 31st December, 1938—						
£15,800 13 0 3½% Conversion Loan @ 98¾ ...	15,603	2	10			
1,811 1 11 New South Wales 4% Stock (1942-62) @ 98	1,774	17	7			
5,563 19 1 Metropolitan Water Board 3% B Stock @ 85½	4,757	3	7			
11,300 0 0 2½% Funding Stock @ 86¾	9,802	15	0			
4,000 0 0 London Electric Transport Finance Corporation, Ltd., 2½% Guaranteed Debenture Stock @ 88½	3,540	0	0			
3,000 0 0 New Zealand 3% Stock (1952-55) @ 76	2,280	0	0			
3,000 0 0 Birkenhead Corporation 3% Redeemable Stock (1957) @ 95 ...	2,850	0	0			
8,000 0 0 Commonwealth of Australia 2¾% Stock (1941-43) @ 96	7,680	0	0			
4,000 0 0 City of Leicester 3% Stock (1958-63) @ 94	3,760	0	0			
3,314 18 7 India 3% Stock @ 75¾...	2,511	1	2			
10,424 8 10 2¾% Funding Loan (1952-57) @ 92½	9,642	12	2			
1,050 0 0 London and North Eastern Railway 3% Debenture Stock @ 70½ ...	740	5	0			
100 0 0 London and North Eastern Railway 4% 1st Guaranteed Stock @ 72½	72	10	0			
200 0 0 London and North Eastern Railway 4% 2nd Guaranteed Stock @ 61½	123	0	0			
250 0 0 Commonwealth of Australia 4% Loan (1955-70) @ 98½	246	5	0			
1,557 17 10 3½% War Stock @ 98...	1,526	14	8			
1,200 0 0 3% Conversion Stock (1948-53) @ 98¼	1,179	0	0			
529 12 9 3% Local Loans @ 83½	442	4	11			
139 0 0 Glasgow Corporation Loans Fund @ 100	139	0	0			
				68,670	11	11
Sundry Debtors and amounts paid in advance ...				1,219	13	8
				£70,896	13	0

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountants we have examined the foregoing Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938, and find same to be correct. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities, and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on the 31st December, 1938.

A. STRACHAN BENNION,
E. J. POULTON,
Hon. Auditors.

3rd May, 1939.

INCOME AND EXPEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

EXPENDITURE.

1937. £	s.	d.		1938. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			To GENERAL AND EXAMINATIONS:—						
1,380	*0*	*0*	Ground Rent	1,380	0	0			
2,552	*7*	*4*	Rates and Taxes, Corporation Duty and Insurance	2,610	6	2			
458	*14*	*6*	Fuel, Light, and Water	405	17	6			
7,390	*2*	*6*	Salaries	7,855	18	8			
837	*5*	*0*	Wages	836	4	3			
697	*15*	*11*	Staff Superannuation Fund... ...	822	0	0			
40	*7*	*1*	Staff Endowment Insurance ...	40	7	1			
2,933	*17*	*8*	Examiners' Fees, Hire of Halls and Instruments	2,784	6	2			
1,589	*15*	*6*	Printing, Lithography & Stationery	2,054	2	11			
688	*11*	*5*	Postage, Receipt Stamps and Telephone	990	16	9			
113	*2*	*7*	Parliamentary Papers & Periodicals	117	8	5			
34	*15*	*6*	Law Charges	300	17	2			
175	*0*	*0*	Repairs and Fittings	211	4	7			
237	*19*	*8*	Office & Printing Room Equipment	118	0	7			
1,383	*19*	*8*	House Account and Sundries ...	1,276	18	7			
35	*0*	*0*	Renovating of Portraits	—					
20,548	*13*	*11*					21,804	8	10
			NOTE:—The general expenses in connection with the Examinations are included in their respective accounts above.						
			To PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS:—						
2,269	*19*	*2*	*Journal:* Reporting and Publication	2,552	18	3			
834	*1*	*8*	Postage	915	14	8			
3,104	*0*	*10*		3,468	12	11			
208	*7*	*6*	*Less* Amount received from *Journal* Advertisements...	258	10	0			
2,895	*13*	*4*		3,210	2	11			
1,065	*19*	*9*	List of Members for 1938	1,065	16	8			
3,961	*13*	*1*		4,275	19	7			
218	*13*	*6*	Town Planning (England & Wales): List of Schemes showing present position	228	11	6			
4,180	*6*	*7*					4,504	11	1
£*24,729*	*0*	*6*	Carried forward				£26,308	19	11

DITURE ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1938.

INCOME.

1937. £	s.	d.		1938. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			By Subscriptions :—						
11,885	*3*	*8*	Fellows	13,094	13	4			
8,736	*10*	*0*	Professional Associates, Colonial Fellows and Associates	9,204	4	0			
413	*14*	*0*	Students	387	12	0			
1,117	*11*	*0*	Probationers	1,034	15	0			
46	*4*	*0*	Women House Property Managers ...	55	13	0			
22,199	*2*	*8*		23,776	17	4			
7,732	*1*	*10*	By Candidates' Examination Fees ...	7,306	13	9			
199	*15*	*4*	„ Sale of Syllabus	204	3	9			
432	*17*	*0*	„ Hire of Rooms	267	13	6			
			„ Rent of Leasehold Property :—						
900	*0*	*0*	No. 11, Great George Street, S.W.1	900	0	0			
464	*17*	*5*	„ Scholarships (Interest from Investments)	—					
							32,455	8	4
£31,928	*14*	*3*		Carried forward ...			£32,455	8	4

INCOME AND EXPEN

1937.			EXPENDITURE—(*contd.*)	1938.					
£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
£24,729	0	6	Brought forward				26,308	19	11
			To Other Activities :—						
3,875	0	1	London and County Branches and Junior Organisation	2,457	17	2			
			Scottish Branch	1,823	18	3			
			Eire Branch	252	13	10			
			Northern Ireland Branch	149	14	8			
299	5	1	Country Meeting held at Glasgow ...	377	13	11			
544	17	4	Donations for Professional Objects	294	9	0			
533	16	2	Publicity Account	482	0	4			
			Air Raid Precautions	74	6	4			
122	8	0	International Federation of Surveyors	341	16	8			
123	1	0	Expenses in connection with the Coronation of H. M. King George VI	—					
226	6	11	Expenses of Scottish Estate Factors' Society since amalgamation with the Institution	—					
			Law charges on Amalgamation with the Institution of :—						
177	17	0	Scottish Estate Factors' Society	—					
152	13	6	Faculty of Suryeyors of Scotland	—					
36	13	0	Irish Quantity Surveyors Association	—					
6,091	18	1					6,254	10	2
258	7	0	Scholarships (Terms' Fees) ...	—					
31,079	5	7							
			To Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Accumulations Account						
849	8	8		—					
£31,928	14	3					£32,563	10	1

DITURE ACCOUNT—(*contd.*).

INCOME—(*contd.*)

		£	*s.*	*d.*
31,928 14 3	Brought forward	32,455	8	4
	By Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Accumulations Account	108	1	9
£31,928 14 3		£32,563	10	1

BALANCE SHEET AS AT
SPECIAL

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Library, Forestry and Geological Collection ...				7,177	9	7
Prize Endowment Account...				5,149	16	2
Scholarship Account—General	14,636	13	5			
" " "Penfold"...	1,224	0	0			
				15,860	13	5
				£28,187	19	2

We have audited the Accounts and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1938. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required, and in our opinion such accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct state of the Special Funds of the Institution according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Institution.

(Signed) TANSLEY WITT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.
3rd May, 1939.

31st DECEMBER, 1938.
FUNDS

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Library, Forestry and Geological Account.		
Investments, market price 31st December, 1938—		
£3,355 12 8 3½% Conversion Loan @ 98¾ ...	3,313 13 8	
401 16 9 West Australia 4% Stock @ 98 ...	393 16 0	
Library, Forestry and Geological Collection ...	2,432 7 10	
	6,139 17 6	
Cash at Bank on Current Account	1,037 12 1	
		7,177 9 7
Prize Endowment Account.		
Investments, market price 31st December, 1938—		
£503 1 11 India 3% Stock @ 75¾	381 1 11	
197 0 0 London Midland and Scottish Railway 4% Debenture Stock @ 96½	190 2 1	
270 0 0 London and North Eastern Railway Second Guaranteed Stock @ 61½ ...	166 1 0	
2,187 10 9 3½% Conversion Loan @ 98¾	2,160 3 10	
1,059 3 8 2½% Consolidated Stock @ 70½ ...	746 14 6	
470 3 5 India 3½% Stock @ 89¾	421 19 7	
500 0 0 Courage & Co. 3½% Debenture Stock @ 90	450 0 0	
202 9 10 3½% War Stock @ 98	198 8 10	
	4,714 11 9	
Cash at Bank on Current Account	435 4 5	
		5,149 16 2
Scholarships Account.		
Investments, market price 31st December, 1938—		
£9,290 3 1 3½% Conversion Loan @ 98¾ ...	9,174 0 7	
1,988 1 7 Metropolitan Water Board 3% B Stock @ 85½	1,699 16 1	
1,813 3 0 Queensland 4% Stock (1940–50) @ 98½	1,785 19 1	
2,324 14 0 New Zealand 4% Stock (1943-63) @ 85	1,975 19 11	
1,600 0 0 Canadian Pacific Railway 4% Debenture Stock @ 76½	1,224 0 0	
	15,859 15 8	
Cash at Bank on Current Account	17 9	
		15,860 13 5
		£28,187 19 2

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountants we have examined the foregoing Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938, and find same to be correct. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on the 31st December. 1938.

(Signed) A. STRACHAN BENNION,
E. J. POULTON,
Hon. Auditors.

3rd May, 1939.

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

1938.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st. To Purchase of Books and Maps, &c. :—			
Reference Library ...	195 16 2		
Loan Library	32 8 9		
		228 4 11	
„ Annual Subscription	1 1 0		
„ Honorarium to Forestry Curator	52 10 0		
„ Grant to Branch Library ...	30 0 0		
		83 11 0	
„ Insurance	6 15 3		
„ Stationery, Printing and Postage	8 0 4		
„ Binding Books for Library...	18 11 3		
„ Sundry Disbursements ...	3 9 3		
		36 16 1	
„ Expenses of Forestry Exhibits at Royal and Tunbridge Wells Shows		34 6 2	
			382 18 2
„ Alterations to accommodate Land Survey Centre		114 16 9	
„ Purchase of Furniture and Fittings for Land Survey Centre		189 17 0	
			304 13 9
„ Depreciation		177 1 6	
„ Decrease in Value of Investments ...		113 1 8	
			290 3 2
„ Balance carried forward to 1939 :—			
£3,355 12*s.* 8*d.* 3½ % Conversion Loan @ 98¾		3,313 13 8	
£401 16*s.* 9*d.* West Australian 4% Stock @ 98		393 16 0	
Value of Books, Forestry and Geological Collection		2,432 7 10	
		6,139 17 6	
Cash at Bank		1,037 12 1	
			7,177 9 7
			£8,155 4 8

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1938.

1938.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1937 ...				7,316	11	11
Dec. 31st.	„ Additions to Library :—						
	Books purchased	228	4	11			
	„ presented	20	0	0			
					248	4	11
	„ Dividends (*less* Tax)				98	9	4
	„ Donations				491	18	6
					£8,155	4	8

"PRIZE ENDOWMENT"

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST

1938.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st. To Amount paid for:—		
"Beadel" Prize	7 18 2	
"Driver" Prize	16 0 0	
"Crawter" Prize	10 10 0	
"Penfold" Gold and Silver Medals ...	22 15 0	
"Mellersh" Prize	5 0 0	
"Wainwright" Prize	13 10 6	
"Galsworthy" Prize	26 0 0	
"Julian Rogers" Scholarship... ...	11 11 0	
"John Gilchrist" Prize	4 4 0	
"Hyman Marks" Prize...	6 5 3	
		123 13 11
„ Decrease in Value of Investments ...		240 16 4
„ Balance carried forward to 1939, viz.:—		
Being Investments at market price, 31st December, 1938—		
£503 1*s.* 11*d.* India 3% Stock @ 75¾	381 1 11	
£197 London Midland & Scottish Railway 4% Debenture Stock @ 96½	190 2 1	
£270 London & North Eastern Railway Second Guaranteed Stock @ 61½	166 1 0	
£2,187 10*s.* 9*d.* 3½% Conversion Loan @ 98¾	2,160 3 10	
£1,059 3*s.* 8*d.* 2½% Consolidated Stock @ 70½	746 14 6	
£470 3*s.* 5*d.* India 3% Stock @ 89¾	421 19 7	
£500 Courage & Co. 3½% Debenture Stock @ 90	450 0 0	
£202 9*s.* 10*d.* 3½% War Loan @ 98	198 8 10	
		4,714 11 9
„ Cash at Bank		435 4 5
		£5,514 6 5

ACCOUNT, 1938.

DECEMBER, 1938.

1938.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1937 ...		5,329 15 6
Dec. 31st.	„ Dividends for year to date (*less* Tax) and Income Tax returned to 5th April, 1938 :—		
	"Beadel" Bequest	7 15 9	
	"Driver" Bequest	16 9 0	
	"Crawter" Bequest"	10 13 4	
	"Penfold" Bequest	14 18 1	
	"Mellersh" Bequest	5 1 1	
	"Wainwright" Bequest	26 7 3	
	"Daniel Watney" Gift	24 12 10	
	"Daniel Watney" Gold Medal ...	20 12 8	
	"Galsworthy" Gift	18 15 4	
	"Julian Rogers" Bequest	19 10 9	
	"John Gilchrist" Bequest ...	4 7 0	
	"Hyman Marks" Bequest ...	7 1 8	
			176 4 9
	Excess Expenditure carried to General Account :—		
	"Penfold" Bequest	7 16 11	
	"Julian Rogers" Bequest ...	9 3	
			8 6 2
			£5,514 6 5

SCHOLARSHIP

FOR YEAR ENDED

1938		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31st.	To Amount paid to Institution Scholars for Terms' Fees		452 3 6
	,, Decrease in Value of Investments...		924 15 10
			1,376 19 4
	,, Balance carried forward to 1939, viz. :—		
	Being Investments at market price, 31st December, 1938 :—		
	£9,290 3 1 3½ % Conversion Loan @ 98¾	9,174 0 7	
	1,988 1 7 Metropolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock @ 85½ ...	1,699 16 1	
	1,813 3 0 Queensland 4 % Stock (1940-50) @ 98½	1,785 19 1	
	2,324 14 0 New Zealand 4 % Stock (1943-63) @ 85 ...	1,975 19 11	
	1,600 0 0 Canadian Pacific Railway 4 % Debenture Stock @ 76½	1,224 0 0	
		15,859 15 8	
	,, Cash at Bank	17 9	
			15,860 13 5
			£17,237 12 9

ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1938.

1938		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1937 ..				16,784	11	6
Dec. 31st.	,, Dividends (*less* Tax)				453	1	3
					£17,237	12	9

J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, LTD.,
PARLIAMENT MANSIONS,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.